INFORMATION LETTER

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SELECTIVE SERVICE MEMORANDUM OUTLINES POLICIES FOR CLASSIFICATION OF REGISTRANTS BY AGE GROUPS

Needs of Armed Forces now Centered on Vigorous and Physically Fit Youth of 18 to 25

On May 12, the National Headquarters of Selective Service made public a memorandum sent to local boards outlining policies to be followed in the classification of registrants by age groups. The release accompanying the memorandum reads in part:

The rigid requirements for occupational deferment for registrants in the 18 through 25 year old group remain the same.

Registrants in the 26 through 29 year old group who are found to be "necessary to and regularly engaged in" an activity in war production or in support of the national health, safety or interest, have the prospect of remaining in civilian life for the time being, subject to adjustment as the needs of the armed forces change.

"The prospect for registrants ages 30 through 37, regardless of their physical condition, and for registrants of any age who are either disqualified for general military service or qualified for limited military service only, and who are regularly engaged in and who remain in activities in war production or in support of the national health, safety or interest is that they will remain in civilian life for an indefinite period, subject to adjustment as the needs of the armed forces change.

"The number of men required to bring the armed forces to their required strength is now relatively small. The number of men who will be required by the armed forces as replacements will, to a large extent, depend upon the fortunes of war. The policy of the Selective Service System, therefore, cannot be rigid but must be subject to adjustment as the needs of the armed forces change. The armed forces have indicated that their greatest immediate need is for physically fit men in the younger age groups, capable of the highest degree of efficiency under combat conditions.

"*The needs of the armed forces now center on vigorous and physically fit young men in the 18 through 25-year-old group.* Accordingly, occupational deferment policies have been adopted which should release large numbers of younger physically fit men for military service and, at the same time, provide for the deferment of greater numbers of men to engage in activities in war production or in support of the national health, safety, or interest who are in the older age groups, or are in the younger age groups but are either physically disqualified for any military service or qualified for limited military service only. Under these policies, the prospect for registrants ages 18 through 25 is service in the armed forces unless they meet the specific conditions for deferment which have been established by the Director of Selective Service."

On May 6, the Selective Service released the following data concerning registrants under 26 years of age: These 1,600,213 registrants are divided as follows:

1. Over 600,000, or more than one in three, are already in Classes I-A and I-A-O and an additional 100,000 are unclassified or are to be reclassified from III-A and III-B.

2. About 375,000 are deferred in activities other than agriculture and generally face early processing toward induction.

3. Approximately 565,000, or one in three, are deferred in agriculture.

(Continued on page 8218)

Order M-81 To Be Amended by War Production Board

It is understood that an amendment to Conservation Order M-81 is now being prepared and will be released shortly by the War Production Board.

The primary purpose of the amendment is to assemble a number of minor changes that have been made since the order was issued January 3.

In addition, the amendment will serve to clarify some of the requirements with respect to certain vegetables. It will include some changes in packing quotas that have previously been announced.

The only new changes in packing quotas will be for carrots, the quota for which is being revised upward.

Details of the amendment will be published in next week's INFORMATION LETTER.

PROCUREMENT REGULATION PROVISIONS CONCERNING RENEGOTIATION AND PRICE ADJUSTMENT ARE AMENDED

Procurement Regulation 12 of the War Department was amended on May 9 to conform the regulation to the provisions of the 1943 Renegotiation Act. In general, the amendment, which appears in the *Federal Register* for May 9, 1944, page 4848, is a paraphrase of the statutory language of the Renegotiation Act discussed in the March 4, 1944, issue of the INFORMATION LETTER.

Canners will recall that the 1943 Act made a distinction between renegotiation of profits received under contracts already performed and repricing of contracts to be performed or in the course of being performed. In this connection, the amendment specifically states that statutory renegotiation is to be conducted by the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board or its delegated agents and not by the Army contracting officers. Furthermore, Army contracting officers are prohibited from making any price adjustments under contracts during renegotiation proceedings if the price adjustments will in any way affect the financial status of the contractor during the period involved in the renegotiation proceedings. It is stated that the procedures and principles to be followed under the 1943 Act will be published as "Renegotiation Regulations" and as "Army Renegotiation Manual Part II".

Canners will also be interested to know that the amendment recites, with respect to the discretionary exemption of contracts for standard commercial articles, that the authority granted by the Act to exempt this type of contract by general classes or types, which is vested in the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board, has not been delegated by the Board.

PEA CONDITION REPORT

BAE Statement Gives Detail Covering Planting Progress as of May 1

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics on May 8 issued a report on the progress of planting and the condition of peas for commercial processing as of May 1, stating that field work in most of the important green pea producing States east of the Rocky Mountains was delayed by widespread April rains and cool temperatures. The delay in planting green peas ranged from 10 days to nearly 3 weeks. In scattered areas where growers succeeded in planting some of their fields before the end of April, seed was germinating satisfactorily.

In Colorado, Utah and the Northwest, conditions were more favorable for preparing fields, and planting made satisfactory progress through late April. The crop was also being planted in Maine under favorable conditions. The report, by specific areas and States is as follows:

Delaware, Maryland Eastern Shore, Virginia: Early in April growers of green peas started to get their fields ready for planting. Through the month frequent rains interfered with farm work. Considerable land remained to be planted after May 1. Where growers were able to complete planting, the crop was coming through the ground by the end of April. But generally this crop was not so far advanced as it was on the comparable date in 1943.

Pennsylvania, Western Maryland: Somewhat similar conditions prevailed. Near the end of April many canners thought that the acreage they had under contract for this season was about 50 to 60 per cent planted and there were prospects that growers would return some of the seed. Seed was beginning to germinate in the fields that were planted during late April.

Maine: Preliminary field work got under way toward the end of April and some acreage was planted before May 1. In the northern part of the State, growers will be more active toward the middle of the month. Soil moisture is adequate.

New York: Heavy and frequent showers through most of April kept the fields too wet for plowing. Planting operations were likewise delayed. An improvement in the weather before the end of April will enable growers to plant some of the land to green peas during the first week of May.

Ohio, Indiana, Michigan: Conditions similar to those in New York. Very little seed was planted in these States by the end of April and progress of field work was delayed from 10 days to nearly 3 weeks.

Illinois, Wisconsin: Some of the growers in these two States were successful in preparing their fields in April for green peas, but rains interfered with planting. Growers were active through the last week of the month in planting their acreage and hoped to complete this task before May 10. Germination was good in the first fields that were planted, but generally the development of the crop is at least 10 days later than usual.

Iowa, Minnesota: Excessive rains and cool weather delayed the progress of farm work. Only a few days near the end of April were suitable for planting green peas for processing. Torrential rains in local areas made it necessary to replant some fields and growers expect to continue planting through early May.

Colorado, Utah: Conditions were fairly satisfactory in these two States for planting processing peas. Soil moisture was adequate and temperatures were favorable for germinating the seeds, most of which was planted before May 1.

Oregon, Washington: Progress of the crop was about 10 days ahead of 1943 on the comparable date. Most of the seed was planted during the last two weeks of April. Germination was good in the first-planted fields. Planting will continue through the early part of May in some mountainous areas.

House Hearings on Extension of OPA are Nearing Close

The House Committee on Banking and Currency continued its hearings on the extension of the Price Act by receiving, during the first part of the week of May 8, testimony by representatives of farm groups, prominent among whom was Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and in the latter part of the week, testimony of Secretary of War Stimson, and Under-Secretary of War Patterson. It was expected that the House Committee would hear the last industry witnesses and members of Congress on Friday and Saturday. On the following Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday the Committee will receive rebuttal testimony by Price Administrator Bowles and Stabilization Director Vinson. The testimony of the government officials is expected to conclude the hearings.

Mr. O'Neal urged the extension of the Act but repeated the charges of bad administration and violation of the Act by failure of the OPA to compensate for increased farm costs and by use of consumer subsidies. The farm opposition to subsidies was vigorously renewed by Mr. O'Neal. Mr. O'Neal's views on subsidies were echoed by the other farm witnesses who included Albert Gross of the National Grange and James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union.

PROCESSING LIMA BEANS

7% Increase Over the Acreage Planted in 1943 is Estimated by USDA

An increase of about 7 per cent over the 1943 acreage planted to green lima beans for processing is in prospect for 1944, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. If processors carry out their late April plans, the 1944 acreage of this crop will total 73,680 acres compared with 68,620 acres planted in 1943 and average plantings for the preceding 10-year (1933-42) period of 44,960 acres.

Abandonment of acreage planted to green lima beans for processing has averaged about 5.5 per cent annually during the past 10 years. If loss occurs in 1944 in line with the 10-year average abandonment, a planting of 73,680 acres will result in about 69,600 acres for harvest. The revised estimate of acreage harvested in 1943 is 65,350 acres and for the preceding 10-year (1933-42) period it averaged 42,220 acres.

The 10-year (1933-42) average yield of green lima beans for processing is 1172 pounds per acre. Thus, the harvest of 69,600 acres in 1944, assuming yields to be in line with the average, would give a production of about 40,800 tons for canning and freezing.

Last year in practically all important producing States, except Wisconsin, dry weather was encountered at a critical period and the average yield (888 pounds per acre) was the lowest since 1930 when 838 pounds were obtained. The 1943 production was estimated at 29,010 tons and in 1942 the production was 37,830 tons. Average production for the preceding 10-year (1933-42) period was 24,590 tons.

The following table shows the planted acreage which will result if these late April intentions to contract and plant are carried out. These intentions may be considerably modified before plantings are actually made, and, therefore, are not to be considered as an estimate of the planted acreage for the coming season.

States	Planted acreage 1943	Intended in 1944 Acres indicated	Intended in 1944 As per cent of 1943
	Acres	*Acres*	*Per cent*
New Jersey	*12,900	13,500	105
Delaware	15,500	17,400	112
Maryland	4,500	4,400	98
Virginia	4,400	4,000	91
Michigan	2,600	2,900	112
Wisconsin	3,000	3,500	117
Other States	25,720	27,980	109
U. S. total	68,620	73,680	107.4

* Revised.

Fruit Conditions as of May 1 are Reported by Government

Condition of certain fruits as of May 1, was reported in the "Crop Production Report" issued by the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture. Excerpts follow:

Peaches: Peach production in prospect May 1 in the 10 Southern peach States was more than two and a half times as great as the very short 1943 crop, 71 per cent as much as the large crop of 1942, and 84 per cent of the average (1933-42) production. About 13,930,000 bushels now are expected from these 10 States compared with only 5,378,000 bushels last year and a 10-year (1933-42) average of 16,512,000 bushels.

Cherries: The 1944 California cherry crop is estimated at 29,200 tons, compared with 17,000 tons in 1943, and the 10-year (1933-42) average of 23,290 tons. Indicated production of the Royal Ann variety is 14,300 tons, compared with 7,600 in 1943 and 13,000 tons in 1942. Hail storms on April 20 damaged cherries in some local areas but the tonnage lost was small. Present prospects point to good crops of both Royal Ann and shipping varieties. The very early varieties are now being harvested.

In Washington, the May 1 condition of both sweet and sour cherries was 89 per cent. Last year the condition was 87 per cent for sweet and 85 per cent for sour varieties. In Oregon, the May 1 condition of sweet varieties was 80 per cent, compared with 88 per cent a year ago; sour varieties 91 per cent, compared with 84 per cent in 1943.

In most of the other important cherry-producing States, prospects are generally favorable for both sweet and sour cherries. Temperatures have been consistently low enough to retard bud development, and freeze damage to May 1 was negligible.

Citrus: Record United States crops of oranges and grapefruit were produced in 1943-44. All oranges (excluding tangerines) are now estimated at 100,708,000 boxes—18 per cent more than the record crop of last season. In Florida and California, estimated production of early and midseason oranges is 46,468,000 boxes and of Valencias, 49,800,000 boxes—39 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively, more than the crops of last season. Total U. S. grapefruit production is now placed at 53,079,000 boxes—5 per cent more than last year's crop, which was a record.

In Florida the set of the new citrus crops appears to be good. The general condition of the groves is excellent and prospects appear to be good for the 1944-45 citrus crop. April weather in Texas was favorable for development of both fruit and trees. The fruit set has held well and appears to be more advanced than usual. By the first of May, however, moisture was becoming deficient and there was a serious shortage of irrigation water.

DISPOSITION OF EXCESS FOOD BY INSTITUTIONAL USERS

OPA Outlines Procedures for Schools and Colleges Which Discontinue Military Training

Schools and colleges participating in military training programs and feeding military personnel have been supplied by the Office of Price Administration with procedures for disposing of stocks of rationed foods that they may have on hand when training activities are ended or reduced in scope. The procedures are contained in Amendment No. 59 to General Ration Order No. 5.

Curtailment of the Army Specialized Training Program, OPA said, has created need for such a procedure.

Effective May 10, schools where Army or Navy military training activities are being disbanded are authorized either to sell stocks of rationed foods obtained to feed military personnel or retain them for their own non-military feeding activities.

If the school or college desires to sell such food stocks, ration certificates or other ration evidences received from the buyer must be surrendered to the institution's local War Price and Rationing Board.

If the school or college desires to retain the food for its own regular institutional use, it must surrender ration evidences of its own to the local rationing board. If the school does not have sufficient ration credits, the food must be charged to excess "ration point" inventory.

To give the local board information as to the amounts and kinds of rationed food involved, the school must file a statement with the board within 30 days after it ceases feeding military personnel giving a tabulation of rationed food stocks on hand and the amount of ration credits in its account received from the Army or Navy. After disposing of the stocks, an accounting must be made to the board for the quantities shown.

At some schools and colleges, Army and Navy military training programs may be reduced in the future, but not disbanded entirely. In such cases, OPA said, surplus stocks also may be sold or retained by the institution for its regular non-military use, but before the surplus stocks may be sold or transferred, permission of the Army or Navy commanding officer at the school must be obtained.

When surplus stocks are thus disposed of, ration evidences are to be turned over to the commanding officer, who will deposit them in his ration bank account, rather than surrender them to the local rationing board, OPA said.

Canned Beet Pack in 1943

The 1943 pack of canned beets amounted to 6,603,598 actual cases. This compares with 6,740,258 actual cases packed in 1942. The following table, prepared by the Association's Division of Statistics, presents the detail of the 1943 pack by States and can sizes:

	Glass (dozen per case)						
	No. 2	2½	6/10	Misc. Tin	16 oz.	Other	Total
	Cases	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*
New York	371,886	75,421	664,327	.....	447,332	91,141	1,650,107
Maryland	105,757	2,040	31,108	.....	.....	.....	138,905
New Jersey	1,884	2,796	23,161	20,503	.....	.....	48,344
Indiana	17,536	127,285	.....	.....	129,096	.....	273,917
Michigan	86,956	8,964	71,436	.....	47,372	1,963	216,691
Wisconsin	723,188	220,644	456,412	60,944	730,119	.....	2,191,307
Utah	11,167	.....	3,481	927	.....	.....	15,575
Oregon	393,556	.....	456,064	15,660	812,534	.....	1,677,844
Washington	12,181	.....	17,675	242	19,199	15,776	65,073
Other States	176,949	27,578	101,292	.....	20,016	.....	325,835
Total	1,901,060	464,728	1,824,956	98,276	2,205,668	108,880	6,603,598

Tomato Pulp Pack for 1943

The pack of tomato pulp in 1943 amounted to 5,147,800 cases, (basis 6 No. 10's), according to the Association's Division of Statistics. This is the largest pack of this product of record. It compares with last year's pack of 3,749,495 cases (6/10's). The following table shows the 1943 pack by States:

	Basis 6/10 (*Cases*)
New York	213,824
Maryland and Delaware	463,781
New Jersey and Pennsylvania	436,338
Ohio	98,187
Indiana	411,827
Michigan	36,732
Utah	183,808
California	2,842,768
Other States	460,515
Total	5,147,800

BONUS POLICY OF NWLB

Plans that do not Result in Increased Percentages, Amounts Permitted

The National War Labor Board, on May 4, announced that it has adopted unanimously the following statement of policy in regard to voluntary applications for approval of annual bonuses or other similar types of bonuses:

Voluntary annual-bonus cases or other similar types of periodic-bonus cases which require Board approval (i.e., are not exempt under General Order 10) shall be decided on the basis of the following criteria:

1. There shall be no appreciable increase in cost resulting from the introduction of such a bonus plan or resulting from an increase in the amounts or percentages of bonuses paid under an existing plan during the preceding bonus year. Nor shall the introduction or modification of such a bonus plan be approved if approval would furnish the basis either to increase prices or to resist otherwise justifiable reductions in prices.

2. An establishment shall not be permitted to introduce such a bonus plan unless the payment of such bonus and the amounts or percentages thereof conform to the practice prevailing in the industry in the area before October, 1942, and does not create inter-establishment or intra-establishment inequities.

3. Such a bonus plan shall not be approved on the basis of general allegations of increased work or duties performed by the employees subject to the plan. (This rule shall not preclude rate or bonus adjustments permissible under General Order No. 6 for specific individuals whose duties have changed so substantially that in effect new jobs have been created.)

Exempt from WLB approval under General Order 10, referred to in the statement, are a bonus, fee, gift, commission or other form of compensation customarily paid to an employee in the past if it meets one of these two standards:

1. If in a fixed amount the total amount does not exceed that paid for like work during the preceding "bonus year."

2. If computed on a percentage, incentive or other similar basis, the rate and method of compensation are not changed.

A bonus payment made to an employee entering the armed forces of the United States does not require the approval of the War Labor Board.

Elliott Given WPB Post

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, on May 7 announced the appointment of William Yandell Elliott as Vice Chairman for the Office of Civilian Requirements. Mr. Elliott succeeds Arthur D. Whiteside, and in his new position assumes responsibility for the planning and programming of civilian goods production.

Mr. Elliott came to Washington in May, 1940, as a consultant to Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., in the National Defense Advisory Commission, and joined the staff of the Office of Production Management when that organization was founded in 1941. In the fall of 1941 he went with the Supply, Priorities and Allocations Board. Throughout the period of the defense effort, and during all of the war program to date, his field has been that of shipping priorities and stockpiling activities. He has served on various committees of the Combined Raw Materials Board, the Combined Food Board, the Combined Production and Resources Board, and the Combined Shipping Adjustment Board. He has also acted as Liaison for WPB with the War Food Administration, the Solid Fuels Administration for War, the Petroleum Administration for War, the Office of Defense Transportation, and the War Shipping Administration.

DR. PAUL B. DUNBAR NAMED FOOD-DRUG COMMISSIONER

Dr. Paul B. Dunbar was designated on May 6 by Administrator Paul V. McNutt as Commissioner of Food and Drugs to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Commissioner W. G. Campbell, which was reported in last week's INFORMATION LETTER. This appointment will insure a continuation of the policies for the enforcement of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act which have been formulated under the leadership of Commissioner Campbell, it was stated.

Dr. Dunbar has been engaged, since 1907, in food and drug law enforcement work as a chemist and as an administrative officer. For some 20 years he has served as Mr. Campbell's first assistant, and more recently as Associate Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

Immediately after receiving a Ph.D. degree in chemistry from Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Dunbar, in 1907, accepted a position as a food chemist under the late Dr. W. D. Bigelow, then Chief of the Food Division of the Bureau of Chemistry. Mr. Campbell, when appointed Chief of the Eastern District in 1914, selected Dr. Dunbar as a staff assistant. He also served as a technical administrative assistant to Mr. Campbell when the latter became Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry.

Dr. Dunbar was himself made Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in 1925 and of the Food and Drug Administration in 1927 when it was organized. His thorough knowledge of all phases of food and drug law enforcement work, together with his scientific attainment and administrative ability, will enable him to go forward with plans and policies for a continued effective enforcement of the law, the announcement stated.

Dr. Dunbar took his undergraduate work at Gettysburg College. From that college he also received an M.S. degree in chemistry and the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

Charles W. Crawford, who has been an assistant commissioner, was advanced to succeed Dr. Dunbar as the second ranking officer of the Food and Drug Administration, which he joined in 1917 as a chemist. A native of Texas and a graduate of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mining College, he was appointed an assistant commissioner in 1942.

New Protective Coatings Chief

The resignation of Thomas J. Craig, chief of the Protective Coatings Branch of the Chemicals Bureau, has been announced by the War Production Board.

Mr. Craig has been succeeded by Wells Martin, his deputy, who has been associated with the Branch since April, 1942.

Benjamin H. Belcher has been appointed deputy chief of the Coatings Branch to succeed Mr. Martin and will also continue to serve as chief of the Coatings Section, having supervision of the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer and other units.

Weed Control Bill Introduced

Senator D. Worth Clark of Idaho has introduced a bill (S. 1890) providing for the control and eradication of certain noxious weeds, including morning glory, white top, Canada thistle, and such other weeds as may be designated as noxious by the State agencies charged with the administration or supervision of the various State plans in the respective States.

The bill would authorize an appropriation of $50,000,000 yearly for making payments to States which have complied with the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture for the control and eradication of noxious weeds. Payments to each State would be an amount equal to 75 per cent of the total sum expended by the State.

Support Prices are Announced for Dry Peas and Beans

The War Food Administration has announced for specified periods a list of support prices for certain commodities. Among these are dry peas of the 1944 crop and dry edible beans of the 1944 crop.

The support prices are subject to adjustment, where applicable, for season, location, type, grade, and class. Such adjustments, the conditions of eligibility for such price support, and the periods during which price support operations will be carried out, other than those specified herein, will be as specified in announcements issued in connection with particular price support operations.

Text of the announcements for these two commodities follows:

The 1944 crop of dry peas of the varietal types Alaska, Bluebell, Scotch Green, First and Best, White Canada, Colorado White, and Marrowfat: 90 percent of the comparable price calculated as of the beginning of the marketing year (August 1), but in no event less than $5.65 per cwt. for U. S. No. 1 peas and $5.40 per cwt. for U. S. No. 2 peas, cleaned and bagged, in carload lots, f. o. b. cars at country shipping points.

The 1944 crop of dry edible beans of the varietal types Pea, Medium White, Great Northern, Small White, Flat Small White, Pink, Pinto, Small Red, Cranberry, Lima, Baby Lima, Light Red Kidney, Dark Red Kidney, Western Red Kidney; 90 percent of the parity price calculated as of the beginning of the marketing year (September 1), but in no event less than $6.50 per cwt. for U. S. No. 1 and $6.35 per cwt. for U. S. No. 2 Pea, Medium White, Great Northern, Small White, Flat Small White, Pink, Pinto, Small Red, and Cranberry, $7.50 per cwt. for U. S. No. 1 and $7.35 per cwt. for U. S. No. 2 Lima and Baby Lima, and $8.00 per cwt. for U. S. No. 1 and $7.85 per cwt. for U. S. No. 2 Light Red Kidney, Dark Red Kidney, and Western Red Kidney, cleaned and bagged, in carload lots, f. o. b. cars at country shipping points.

OPA-WFA Statement Covers Asparagus Cost Allowance

The following statement, which last week's INFORMATION LETTER announced would be made shortly, was issued jointly May 9 by the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration.

A recommendation made by the War Food Administration for an increase in growers' prices of asparagus for processing has been approved by the Director of Economic Stabilization, the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration announced jointly today.

Approval has been given to an increase of ½ cent a pound over designated 1943 prices for all States except California.

This increase will be reflected in costs and consequent maximum prices for canned and frozen asparagus of the 1944 pack, OPA said. The increase in growers' prices, WFA said, is to enable growers to help meet the higher cost of production in 1944.

As a result of the joint action of the two agencies, grower prices for processing are expected to be ½ cent per pound higher than the prices that were designated in 1943 by the State war boards of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Maximum Orange Picking Wage for 3 California Counties

The War Food Administration's Director of Labor has issued a public notice (Specific Wage Ceiling Regulation No. 4) establishing a maximum wage rate for tree-picking of oranges of the Valencia variety in Fresno, Tulare and Kern Counties, California.

The regulation specifies a maximum of 15 cents per standard field box or equivalent cubic inch capacity. Where other than the standard field box is the unit of measure, the respective maximum rates will be equivalent to the 15-cent per standard field box rate. This rate is approximately the same as that paid in the three counties last year.

Wages for Picking Fresh Peas

The War Food Administration's Director of Labor has established maximum wage rates for workers engaged in picking fresh market peas in two separate areas of California.

In one order (Specific Wage Ceiling Regulation No. 5), applying to the coastal area west of Skyline Highway of San Mateo and San Francisco counties, the maximum hourly rate established is 70 cents, and the maximum piece work rate is 65 cents per container of 28 lbs. net weight of peas carried to field weigh station.

In the other order (Specific Wage Ceiling Regulation No. 6), applying to Sacramento and Yolo counties and portions of San Joaquin, Contra Costa and Solano counties, the maximum hourly rate established is 75 cents and the maximum piece work rate is 60 cents per filled bushel container of sorted peas at the checking station.

GRAPEFRUIT JUICE REPORTS

Instructions Issued under Commodity Credit's Purchase Program

The Processed Marketing Division of the Fruit and Vegetable Branch of the War Food Administration has issued to all grapefruit juice processors instructions covering the reports they must make in the Commodity Credit Corporation purchase program. Text of the instructions, as presented in a May 5 letter to processors, follows:

Section 249.3 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Grapefruit Juice Payment Program provides that each eligible processor shall report "with respect to its operations during each calendar month included in the term of this Offer. . . ." The term of the Offer extends through November 30, 1944. (Applications for payment may be submitted through December 31, 1944, on Eligible Sales of Eligible Grapefruit Juice executed prior to December 1, 1944.)

It is recognized that packing operations have either been completed at the present time or will be completed within the near future. However, in accordance with the terms of the Offer, it is requested that processors continue to submit monthly reports with respect to operations under the Offer. Subsequent to the final month of packing, such reports may be restricted to the following: (1) the quantity of Eligible Grapefruit Juice held for sale to governmental agencies, as of the close of the calendar month for which the report is submitted; (2) the quantity of Eligible Grapefruit Juice sold during the 1943-44 crop season to the end of such calendar month, (a) to government agencies, (b) to others where payments under the Offer are applicable, and (c) to others where payments under the Offer are not applicable; (3) quantities disposed of otherwise (spoilage, etc.); and (4) the total quantity on hand at the end of such month (including quantities shipped but not sold, and excluding quantities sold but not shipped). As outlined in our Circular Letter of February 26, all the above data should be submitted on a cumulative or current total basis.

While it is necessary that the above information be submitted until such time as you have completed disposition of your total season's pack, it will not be necessary to submit the information by wire. However, it is requested that you forward the data as soon as possible after the close of the month for which you are reporting, and in any event, not later than 5 days subsequent to the close of such month. It is further requested that if you have not previously notified this office to the effect that packing operations for the season have been completed, that you do so in your next report or that covering the month in which such operations are completed.

Salmon Canners are Advised to Place Firm Sleeve Orders

In an announcement to salmon canners the Procurement Branch of the Office of Distribution emphasizes the advisability of firm orders being placed for the sleeves that are to be used on the export cases required on salmon deliveries to the Government. The announcement points out that approximately 80 per cent of these cases are to be sleeved with V-2 sleeves at Puget Sound ports and further states:

The actual percentage of salmon required in sleeves must, of necessity, vary with each canner, but as all canners, with perhaps one or two exceptions, employ strapping and labeling firms to perform this service, the supply of sleeves can presumably be made interchangeable.

It is important that an adequate supply of sleeves are available when the first arrivals of 1944 salmon reach Puget Sound ports, and we understand that the three firms who manufacture these V sleeves are not prepared to produce them without firm orders. It is suggested, therefore, that the canners who do their own sleeving work take steps to assure a supply of sleeves and that they now make a commitment for 50 per cent of their anticipated requirements, deferring further commitments until they can determine the exact number of sleeves needed. It is also suggested that canners who employ strapping and labeling firms to do their sleeving instruct such strapping and labeling firms to make similar commitments with fibreboard box manufacturers and follow in general the type of procedure we have outlined.

Sugar Zoning Revision

New York and Philadelphia sugar refiners exclusively will serve the Eastern Indiana-Southern Ohio area (described as Zone 3A), the Office of Price Administration announces in a revision of its sugar rationing zoning order, contained in Amendment No. 1 to Eleventh Revised Zoning Order No. 1 to Revised Ration Order 3.

Previously Zone 3A was being served jointly by certain Eastern and Gulf sugar refiners, but the prospects of increased arrivals of sugar from off-shore areas at Northeastern ports now make it possible to return the area to the New York and Philadelphia refiners exclusively.

In addition, the shift in territories will enable Gulf refiners to reduce their present backlog in shipping schedules and thus be in a position to serve their adjusted area more promptly.

Southern California Officers

Following are the 1944 officers of the Southern California Food Processors Association:

President: W. E. Beach, McKeon Canning Company, Burbank.

Vice President: R. M. Hagen, California Consumers Corporation, Los Angeles.

Secretary: Elmer H. Howlett, Howlett and Williams, Los Angeles.

Treasurer: George Reeves, E. A. Silzle Corporation, Anaheim.

Mexican Vegetable Crop

Production of winter vegetables on the west coast of Mexico for the season is expected to equal the record 8,800 carloads of last season, according to the Department of Commerce. Tomatoes are expected to account for 7,500 carloads. Only about 600 carloads of peas were produced compared with 1,400 carloads in 1942-43.

Tomato Puree Points Fixed

Tomato pulp or puree is not listed at zero point value, the Office of Price Administration said May 8, but instead is rationed at the point values indicated for the different-sized containers on the processed foods point value chart for May under the heading "Special Products and Spreads."

For the No. 2 can, the point value is 8.

Through an error, which OPA corrects in Amendment No. 14 to Second Revised Supplement 1 to Revised Ration Order 13, tomato puree was included with tomatoes, which do carry the zero point value, in the vegetable classification of the official point value chart.

April 1 Stocks of Soybeans

A May 10 report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics says in part:

Soybeans amounting to 110,128,000 bushels, were stored on April 1, 1944, in all storage positions, both on and off farms, including 40,428,000 bushels on farms and 17,533,000 bushels in interior mills, elevators, warehouses and other establishments; 35,203,000 bushels held at processing plants; 12,790,000 bushels at the 46 terminal markets, and 4,174,000 bushels stored by CCC in steel and wooden bins. Stocks of soybeans in these same positions a year earlier totaled 115,957,000 bushels.

"A" Awards are Granted to 14 More Processing Plants

"A" Awards, signifying outstanding performance in food production, will be presented to 14 more food-processing plants throughout the Nation by the War Food Administration at ceremonies to be held in the near future. Plants named to receive this honor include:

Adams Packing Association, Auburndale, Florida.

Bordo Products Co., Inc., Winter Haven, Florida.

Bozeman Canning Co., Bozeman, Montana.

Emge and Sons, Fort Branch, Indiana.

Floridagold Citrus Corp., Lake Alfred, Florida.

Hungerford Packing Co., Hungerford, Pennsylvania.

Lakeland Highlands Canning Co., Highland City, Florida.

Nestle's Milk Products, Inc., Marysville, Ohio.

Pasco Packing Association, Dade City, Florida.

The Polk Company—Plants at Haines City and Tampa, Florida.

Pratt-Low Preserving Co., Santa Clara, California.

G. S. Suppiger Co., Belleville, Illinois.

Walti Schilling & Co., Inc., Santa Cruz, California.

Industrial User Reports

The Office of Price Administration has directed the transfer of the registration files of industrial users from local war price and rationing boards to the OPA district offices or to special boards. This is accomplished in Amendment No. 13 to Ration Order 3, Amendment No. 31 to Revised Ration Order 13, and Amendment No. 136 to Ration Order 16.

While the basic system of granting quarterly allotments to these industrial users remains unchanged, the calculations will be made in the future by the district offices or the special boards. Each industrial user will be notified by letter of the address at which his file is to be handled and that thereafter he should deal directly with the new office, OPA stated.

New York State Spring Meeting

The Association of New York State Canners will hold a one-day Spring meeting for the membership on Thursday, June 1, in the main ballroom of the Hotel Seneca in Rochester.

Production of Vegetable Seeds

A report issued May 9 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics says in part:

Production of 42 kinds of vegetable seeds this year will be larger than in 1943, if acreages harvested and yields per acre turn out as reported to the United States Department of Agriculture. During the last two years, however, acreages actually harvested of 36 or 37 kinds were smaller than reported in the Spring, and production fell below expectations for 38 or 39 kinds. This report, therefore, merely summarizes the intentions of 130 commercial vegetable-seed growers to harvest the acreages indicated, with the expectation that yields will be about as estimated by them.

Of the 42 kinds of vegetable seeds, production of which is expected to be larger this year than last, most marked increases are for the following, with the prospective 1944 production of each given as a percentage of 1943: Cabbage, 1171; okra, 828; rutabaga, 526; turnips, 384; leeks, 367; beets, 252; salsify, 252; peppers, 242; kohlrabi, 238; and onions, 236. The 6 seeds with a smaller production in prospect this year are: Brussels sprouts, 52; dill, 62; spinach, 64; smooth peas, 71; wrinkled peas, 78; and chicory, 85.

New Prices Set for Table-use Cucumbers and Snap Beans

New maximum prices for field grown cucumbers and snap beans, higher than the previously established May ceilings, have been established by the Office of Price Administration, in Amendment No. 28 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 426.

The new ceilings, f.o.b. country shipping points in Florida and California, are $3 for a standard bushel container of snap beans with a minimum weight of 28 pounds, and $4.20 for a bushel container of field grown cucumbers with a minimum weight of 48 pounds. They became effective May 5.

Prices for these two vegetables in other containers and in sales by the pound were adjusted in line with the new ceilings. The former May prices for the standard containers were $2.70 for beans and $3.40 for cucumbers.

The ceilings were fixed, OPA said, on the basis of a directive of the Office of Economic Stabilization, which found "that these prices will stimulate future cultivations and are necessary for the effective prosecution of the war."

OPA explained that adverse weather conditions, affecting almost the entire portion of the snap bean and cucumber crops that will be marketed during May, have caused the yield per acre to be substantially lower than anticipated. As a result, costs of production have increased materially over the costs that were considered in setting the original ceilings, and under the original ceilings for May, producers would have had to suffer severe financial losses.

Canned Milk Statistics

March production of evaporated milk, case goods, shows a sharp seasonal increase compared with the February output and is the second largest March production on record; exceeded only in 1942. Estimated at 267,750,000 pounds, the March production was 27 per cent larger than that of February, 6 per cent over a year earlier and 21 per cent above the 5-year (1938-42) March average.

Manufacturers' stocks of evaporated milk, case goods, on April 1, 1944, totaled 150,333,000 pounds, an increase of 93 per cent from a year earlier, but 1 per cent under the average stocks for that date.

Production of canned condensed milk also made a sharp seasonal gain, and is estimated at 10,550,000 pounds for March, 25 per cent more than in February, 12 per cent more than in March, 1943, and nearly double the 5-year March average. The March output of canned condensed milk is the largest for that month since 1930.

April 1 stocks of canned condensed milk, totaling 8,652,000 pounds, were 20 per cent larger than on that date in 1943, and 57 per cent over the April 1 average. Manufacturers' stocks of both evaporated and condensed milk, case goods, rose sharply during March.

Users of Dehydrated Onions Asked to File for Allotments

The War Food Administration is asking users of dehydrated onions to file applications as soon as possible furnishing certain information needed in determining their 1944-45 dehydrated onion allotments. The information needed is:

(1) Food products manufactured by applicants in 1942 in which dehydrated onions were used; (2) Quantities of such food products produced in 1942 for commercial sale and for government account; (3) Quantities of dehydrated onions used in 1942 in production of food products for commercial sale and government account; and (4) Suppliers of dehydrated onions and amounts purchased from each in 1942.

Tolerances for Fluorine Spray Residue on Apples and Pears

The Administrator of the Federal Security Administration has given notice of a public hearing at 10 a. m., June 27, in Room 1400, South Building, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., on a proposed regulation limiting the quantity of fluorine remaining as insecticidal residue on apples and pears.

The proposed regulation as published is as follows:

§ 120.1 *Limit for the quantity of fluorine remaining as insecticidal residue on apples and pears.* The quantity of fluorine remaining as insecticidal residue on apples and pears is hereby limited to not more than — milligrams of fluorine, calculated as F, per kilogram of each such fruit.

The blank in the foregoing section is to be filled in with a number based on substantial evidence of record at the hearing. The limit so prescribed may be the same as, or greater than, or less than, the informal tolerance for fluorine on apples and pears which was announced by the Administrator on August 10, 1940.

Mr. Joseph L. Maguire hereby is designated as presiding officer to conduct the hearing, in the place of the Administrator, with full authority to administer oaths and affirmations and to do all other things appropriate to the conduct of the hearing.

The hearing will be conducted in accordance with the rules of practice provided therefor (see 5 F.R. 2379-2381).

In lieu of oral testimony, interested persons may submit affidavits to the presiding officer at Room 4148, South Building, United States Department of Agriculture, Independence Avenue, between 12th and 14th Streets, S. W., Washington, D. C., at any time prior to the hearing. Such affidavits should be submitted in quintuplicate and, if relevant and material, will be received and made a part of the record of the hearing, but the Administrator will consider the lack of opportunity for cross-examination in determining the weight to be given to statements contained therein. Every interested person will be permitted, in accordance with the above-mentioned rules of practice, to examine all affidavits submitted and to file counter-affidavits with the presiding officer.

At the hearing evidence will be restricted to testimony and exhibits that are relevant and material to the issue contained in the proposal.

The proposal is subject to adoption, rejection, amendment, or modification by the Administrator, in whole or in part, as the evidence adduced at the hearing may require.

WAR DEPARTMENT POLICY ON USE OF PRISONERS OF WAR

On May 7 the War Department announced that Italian prisoners of war who volunteer are being formed into military service units, and on the following day the Department announced the broad outline of its program for utilising the 130,000 German prisoners as an extensive pool of labor.

The Department points out that the Army had no precedent or previous experience in handling large numbers of prisoners in this country. During World War I no prisoners were brought to the United States. The policy toward prisoners is governed by the Geneva Convention and they are being treated "humanely and fairly without pampering." The treatment is "fair but firm" and strict discipline is maintained.

During the past year, and particularly the last few months, there has been a widespread shift in the distribution of prisoners within this country, due to increased emphasis on the location of camps in areas of manpower shortage. This movement, toward centers where labor is most badly needed, is not complete, and establishment of any new camps, under present conditions, will strongly favor the Great Lakes Area, the New England and Middle Atlantic seaboard, and the Pacific Coast.

Prisoners are now confined in 203 camps, located in all States of the Union except seven. This is six times as many camps as they occupied last fall. Of the total, 105 are "base camps", which are regular camps set up in conventional manner with the usual facilities, and the remainder are branch camps established primarily to place the prisoners near the places they are to work for a more or less temporary period.

About 95 per cent of the prisoner-of-war camp expansion of the past six months has been accomplished without new construction, by using existing facilities such as Civilian Conservation Corps or National Youth Administration installations, fair ground facilities or municipal auditoriums. In the summer, tent camps are used where advisable. Quarters for work camps often are provided by the employers. Of the total number of camps of all kinds, only about 45 were built as new construction.

Occupying these camps are 133,135 German, 50,136 Italian and 347 Japanese prisoners of war.

Prisoner-of-war labor is used only after all local, Statewide and regional labor recruiting has failed to secure the needed supply. When the need for labor declines, prisoners of war are taken out of employment before local workers are laid off.

A more definite picture may be presented by the percentage of men employed. It is estimated that 80 per cent employment is the probable ultimate, the remaining 20 per cent being: Those needed in maintenance of prisoner-of-war camps; those unable to work because they are sick or wounded personnel who must be hospitalized; officers, who, under the Geneva Convention, are not required to work, unless they expressly request a remunerative occupation. This maximum for employment was approached in the latter part of last year, with from 65 to 75 per cent employment.

Right now a need is developing for at least 10,000 prisoners of war to help harvest and process food crops in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and to some extent in Minnesota, Wisconsin and northwestern Ohio. This area, with heavy production of peas, corn, tomatoes and other such crops, turns out a large percentage of the national food supply. Unless there is more labor than is in sight from free labor sources, it is estimated that production may be only from 50 to 60 per cent of normal. A few days ago, a request came in for 2,000 prisoners of war in a hurry, to work in asparagus fields of eastern Illinois where rain had interfered with normal schedules.

It has been generally understood that Italian prisoners will be gradually withdrawn from the pool of workers and their services utilized for other purposes. The War Department statement of May 7 explains that:

"In furtherance of Italian cobelligerent efforts, Italian prisoners of war who volunteer are being given the opportunity to serve in service units organized on a military basis.

"These units will render services of various kinds in support of the war effort against the common enemy, except in actual combat. They will be staffed with Italian officers and noncommissioned officers, and will be extended liberties and privileges not heretofore available to them. The units organized by the United States will be under the ultimate command of American officers, and will be subject to American military law and regulations.

"Service units will be organized along American military lines to perform service functions for our forces similar to those now being performed by American service units. The arrangement is expected to release thousands of American soldiers for other duty.

"Members of the service units will wear easily recognizable uniforms, including a green brassard bearing the word 'Italy' in white block letters, to be worn on the left sleeve. The garrison (overseas) cap will be worn, with a red and green circular cloth patch bearing the word 'Italy' in the position normally occupied by military insignia.

"Only those Italian personnel who volunteer, in writing, for assignment to the service units, will be accepted. They must, in addition, be found mentally and physically qualified, and be 'cleared' by Military Intelligence."

SELECTIVE SERVICE POLICIES ON AGE GROUP CLASSIFICATION

(Continued from page 8211)

The following table shows the specific classifications into which the 1,699,213 registrants are divided:

Class	Number
1-A and 1-A-O	603,236
Unclassified	63,579
III-A and III-B	95,251
II-A and II-B	373,089
II-C and III-C	564,058
Total	1,699,213

National Headquarters urged extreme caution in the interpretation of these figures, and officials make no estimate at this time as to the number of men these registrants will ultimately yield for the armed forces.

The following is the full text of the memorandum sent all local boards and released on May 12.

Part I—General Policies

1. Objectives of the Selective Service System.—The primary objective of the Selective Service System is to select and forward for induction the number and type of men required to bring the armed forces to their authorized strength and to provide the armed forces with necessary replacements. The secondary objective of the Selective Service System is to accomplish this result in such a manner as to interfere as little as possible with activities in war production or in support of the national health, safety, or interest.

2. The effect of the requirements of the armed forces on classification policies.—The number of men required to bring the armed forces to their required strength is now relatively small. The number of men who will be required by the armed forces as replacements will, to a large extent, depend upon the fortunes of war. The policy of the Selective Service System, therefore, cannot be rigid but must be subject to adjustment as the needs of the armed forces change. The armed forces have indicated that their greatest immediate need is for physically fit men

in the younger age groups, capable of the highest degree of efficiency under combat conditions. Accordingly, occupational deferment policies have been adopted which should release large numbers of younger physically fit men for military service and, at the same time, provide for the deferment of greater numbers of men to engage in activities in war production or in support of the national health, safety, or interest who are in the older age groups or are in the younger age groups but are either physically disqualified for any military service or qualified for limited military service only. Under these policies, the prospect for registrants ages 18 through 25 is service in the armed forces unless they meet the specific conditions for deferment which have been established by the Director of Selective Service. The prospect for registrants ages 26 through 29 who are found to be "necessary to and regularly engaged in" activities in war production or in support of the national health, safety, or interest is that they will remain in civilian life for the time being, subject to adjustment as the needs of the armed forces change. The prospect for registrants ages 30 through 37, regardless of their physical condition, and for registrants of any age who are either disqualified for general military service or qualified for limited military service only, and who are "regularly engaged in" and who remain in activities in war production or in support of the national health, safety, or interest is that they will remain in civilian life for an indefinite period, subject to adjustment as the needs of the armed forces change.

Part II—Registrants Ages 18 through 25

1. General Rule.—No registrant age 18 through 25 may be retained or placed in Class II-A or Class II-B except under the circumstances described in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Part of this memorandum.

2. Deferment Restriction.—No registrant age 18 through 25 (except a registrant described in paragraph 3 of this Part) may be retained or placed in Class II-A or Class II-B unless:

(a) The local board finds that he is "necessary to and regularly engaged in" an activity in war production or in support of the national health, safety or interest; AND

(b) There is filed with the local board either:

(1) A Form 42-A (Special) upon which the State Director of Selective Service in whose state such registrant's principal place of employment is located has endorsed a recommendation that the local board except the registrant from the general rule prohibiting occupational deferment of registrants ages 18 through 25 (The DSS Form 42-A Special will be completed in an original, first copy, and second copy and presented by the employer to the State Director in whose State is located the registrant's principal place of employment.), or

(2) A Form 42 Special which the local board finds brings the registrant within one of the exceptions described by the Director of Selective Service. (See List of Exceptions following this memorandum.) All requests for new or additional occupational deferments for registrants under this subparagraph will be made on Affidavit—Occupational Classification (Form 42 Special). DSS Form 42 Special will be filed directly in an original and first copy with the local board of the registrant concerned. (The DSS Form 42 Special will not be submitted to the State Director.)

3. Deferment of registrants disqualified for military service or qualified for limited military service only.—A registrant age 18 through 25 found to be disqualified for any military service or found to be qualified for limited military service only may be retained or placed in Class II-A if he is "regularly engaged in" an activity in support of the national health, safety, or interest, or in Class II-B if he is "regularly engaged in" an activity in war production.

4. Reopening and classification anew.—The classification of a registrant age 18 through 25 who is in a class available for service shall be reopened and he shall be classified anew if at any time before his induction the local board receives a Form 42 (Special) or a Form 42-A (Special) executed in the manner required by this memorandum.

5. Local Board Report.—In order to provide the Director of Selective Service with accurate and up-to-date information concerning the number of registrants ages 18 through 25 occupationally deferred under the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Part, the local board will report as follows:

(a) If such registrant is placed in Class II-A or Class II-B by the local board, it shall complete the report to the Director of Selective Service on the back of the first copy of DSS Form 42 (Special) or DSS Form 42-A (Special) and attach such first copy to the Local Board Action Report (Form 110) for the local board meeting at which such classification is made and transmit both documents to the Director of Selective Service, Gimbel Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(b) If such registrant is placed in Class II-A or Class II-B by the board of appeal or the President, the local board will complete the report to the Director of Selective Service in the same manner as if it had made the classification itself and shall attach such report to the Local Board Action Report (Form 110) for the local board meeting at which the classification by the board of appeal or the President is recorded in its records and will transmit both documents to the Director of Selective Service, Gimbel Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Part III—Registrants Ages 26 through 29

1. General rule.—A registrant age 26 through 29 may be retained or placed in Class II-A or Class II-B under the circumstances described in paragraphs 2 or 3 of this Part of this memorandum.

2. Man "necessary to and regularly engaged in" an activity in war production or in support of the national health, safety, or interest.—A registrant age 26 through 29 may be retained or placed in Class II-A if he is found to be "necessary to and regularly engaged in" an activity in support of the national health, safety, or interest, or in Class II-B if he is found to be "necessary to and regularly engaged in" an activity in war production.

3. Registrant disqualified for military service or qualified for limited military service only.—A registrant age 26 through 29 found to be disqualified for any military service or found to be qualified for limited military service only may be retained or placed in Class II-A if he is "regularly engaged in" an activity in support of the national health, safety, or interest, or in Class II-B if he is "regularly engaged in" an activity in war production.

4. Review and classification anew.—The classification of a registrant age 26 through 29 who is in a class available for service shall be reviewed and if the local board determines that, under the provisions of this Part, he may be qualified for classification in either Class II-A or Class II-B, it shall reopen his classification and classify him anew.

5. Consideration of fathers.—Fathers ages 26 through 29, if other factors are equal, will normally be accorded occupational deferment in preference to nonfathers in this age group.

Part IV—Registrants Ages 30 through 37

1. General rule.—A registrant age 30 through 37 (whether or not he has been found disqualified for any military service or qualified for limited military service only) shall be retained or placed in Class II-A if he is "regularly engaged in" an activity in support of the national health, safety, or interest; or in Class II-B if he is "regularly engaged in" an activity in war production.

2. Review and classification anew.—As a result of previous policies based upon manpower requirements of the armed forces, a substantial number of registrants ages 30 through 37 have been placed in Class I-A, Class I-A-O, or Class IV-E who will now qualify for deferment in Class II-A or Class II-B under the provisions of this memorandum. In order to eliminate avoidable uncertainty on the part of registrants and employers, the classification of every registrant age 30 through 37 who is in a class available for service shall be reviewed, and if the local board determines that he is "regularly engaged in" an activity in war production or in

support of the national health, safety, or interest, it shall reopen his classification and classify him anew. (Forms 42B may be used for making requests for the occupational deferment of registrants in this age group.)

Part V—Registrants Ages 38 through 44

General—Registrants ages 38 through 44 are not currently acceptable for induction by the armed forces. There is no urgent need for the classification or reclassification of such registrants at this time. When registrants in this age group are classified or reclassified they will be considered for occupational deferment in accordance with the policies applicable to registrants ages 30 through 37 stated in Part IV of this memorandum. (Forms 42B may be used for making requests for the occupational deferment of registrants in this age group.)

Part VI—Special Policies and Procedures

1. Determination of what constitutes an activity in war production or in support of the national health, safety, or interest.—It is the function of the local board except as otherwise provided in Part II of this memorandum to determine what activities are in war production or are in support of the national health, safety, or interest. As the manpower needs of the armed forces diminish, the local board should be more liberal in making this determination. The List of Essential Activities may be accepted as pointing out some of the more important fields of war production and of activities in support of the national health, safety, or interest. Under present circumstances, local boards are warranted in determining that many activities not contained on this list are in support of the national health, safety, or interest and it is the responsibility of the local board to make this determination in each registrant's case. For the guidance of the local board in making its determination such activities may include on a local basis those which are related to utilities, food, clothing, fuel, housing, health, safety, and other services or endeavors required for the preservation and effectiveness of the life of a nation at war.

2. All available information to be considered.—In determining whether a registrant should be classified in Class II-A or Class II-B, all available information from national, regional, state, and local levels will be used. No one source of information is conclusive. All information presented must be considered and evaluated properly. The agencies of the Selective Service System may use the facilities of the United States Employment Service for information with respect to the occupation of registrants. Local employment offices, on request, will provide local boards with information as to whether there exists or is likely to exist in the near future a national or local shortage of persons with the registrant's claimed qualifications.

3. Registrant engaged in seasonal occupations.—A registrant engaged in a seasonal occupation who is qualified for occupational deferment shall be continued therein, even though he moves from one locality to another for the purpose of following local seasons, provided during the off season he engages in an activity in war production or in support of the national health, safety, or interest, and provided further that upon the reopening of the season he returns to his seasonal occupation.

4. Determination of age.—Whenever the local board, the board of appeal or the President classifies or reclassifies a registrant under the provisions of this memorandum, it shall determine the registrant's age as of the date of such classification or reclassification.

5. Request for deferment of registrants disqualified for general military service.—The request for the occupational deferment of a registrant who is engaged in an activity in war production or in an activity in support of the national health, safety or interest, and who has been found disqualified for any military service or qualified for limited military service only, will be made on a Form 42, Form 42A, Form 42B, or other occupational informatioin regardless of the registrant's age, and will note on the face thereof the words "disqualified for any military service," or "qualified for limited military service only." Such registrants will be identified by letter suffix in accordance with Section 622.83 of Selective Service Regulations.

6. Federal employees.—A registrant employed in or under the Federal Government may not be granted occupational deferment in Class II-A or Class II-B unless a request for the deferment of such registrant has been made in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 23, 78th Congress, Approved April 8, 1943, and Executive Order 9309, dated March 6, 1943. Local Board Memorandum No. 115-F provides special provisions applicable to the occupational deferment of registrants employed in or under the Federal Government.

7. Filling of calls.—The result of the application of the provisions of this memorandum will be to make available for the filling of future calls substantial numbers of registrants ages 18 through 25. In addition registrants ages 26 through 37 described as follows will be available for filling calls:

(a) registrants who are volunteers

(b) registrants who are delinquents

(c) registrants who leave agriculture without the permission of their local board

(d) registrants who do not qualify for occupational deferment under the provisions of this memorandum.

Calls will be filed by registrants classified in Class I-A or Class I-A-O in the following order, as prescribed in section 632.4, Selective Service Regulations: Volunteers, nonfathers, fathers.

List of Exceptions

The Director of Selective Service authorizes the following exceptions to the restriction against occupational deferment of registrants ages 18 through 25 without a statement from a State Director of Selective Service:

1. Personnel of the Merchant Marine and the Army Transportation Corps and persons in training therefor for whom the Recruitment and Manning Organization or the Division of Training of the War Shipping Administration files an Affidavit—Occupational Classification (Form 42 Special).

2. Personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey who are regularly employed as members of crews on ships operated by the Coast and Geodetic Survey and for whom the Coast and Geodetic Survey files an Affidavit—Occupational Classification (Form 42 Special); provided such employment commenced prior to April 25, 1944.

3. Nondeclarant aliens who are regularly engaged as seamen in offshore shipping for the merchant marine of a cobelligerent nation and for whom an authorized representative of a cobelligerent nation files an Affidavit — Occupational Classification (Form 42 Special).

4. Registrants who are in the active service of the armed forces of a cobelligerent nation. It is not possible to have deferment requests filed for such registrants. The local board will, therefore, prepare an Affidavit—Occupational Classification (Form 42 Special) for each such registrant who is deferred in Class II-B. (The local board will prepare an original and first copy of a Form 42 (Special) giving only the information called for on lines 1, 2, and 3, and inserting in the space below the third line the words "Armed services of cobelligerent nation," together with the name of the cobelligerent nation. The first copy of the Form 42 (Special) will be forwarded to the Director of Selective Service, Gimbel Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, attached to Local Board Action Report (Form 110) on which the classification action is reported.)

Welsh Made Aide to Brownlee

Edward C. Welsh, for nearly two years Office of Price Administration Regional Price Executive at Cleveland, Ohio, has been transferred to the national office in Washington to serve as special assistant to James F. Brownlee, the Deputy Administrator for Price, OPA announced May 7.

New Pea Cleaning Method

A method of removing nightshade berries from commercial canning peas has been developed by the Department of Agriculture.

The method consists of the use of a foaming emulsion containing a light oil. Properly handled, this mixture permits the nightshade berries to float away while the peas settle to the bottom of the tank where they may be drawn off. The method, developed by Drs. M. K. Veldhuis and A. M. Neubert of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry's Pullman, Washington laboratory, also was found effective in removing tarweed seeds and dog-fennel blossoms, as well as a high percentage of cracked peas and loose skins, it was stated. The amount of berries in the peas does not affect the efficiency of the cleaning operation since mixtures containing 25 per cent of nightshade were cleaned as effectively as those with only one per cent. The oil is removed from the peas by rinsing and blanching in hot water before canning.

"This new development," says Dr. O. E. May, chief of the Bureau, "saves food and labor, and increases the farmer's returns from peas, as some canners formerly rejected all peas containing nightshade."

The method—developed under a cooperative agreement between the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, the Washington Agricultural Experiment Station, and Washington-Oregon canners—was tried last year on a pilot-plant scale with a capacity of 1,000 pounds of peas per hour in a commercial cannery at Walla Walla, Washington. It will be tried commercially by a number of plants this year. Application has been made for a public service patent so that the public generally may benefit from this discovery.

Farm Machinery Prospects

The farm machinery production program scheduled for 1944 will be realized with the exception of certain harvesting and haying tools, members of the Farm Machinery and Equipment Industry Advisory Committee have assured the War Production Board.

The current scheduled production period, ending June 30, 1944, will see the industry producing a total dollar volume of new machinery and repair parts substantially equal to the best pre-war year's business of $624,000,000 (wholesale), achieved in record-breaking 1941, the industry representatives reported.

Figures Reported on Purchases of Canning Crops in Pennsylvania on Basis of Official Grades under Federal-State Inspection

During 1943 processors of canning crops in Pennsylvania purchased 297,095,490 pounds of fruits and vegetables on the basis of official grades under Federal-State inspection, or about 50,000,000 pounds less than in 1942, the decrease being due principally to short fruit crops. These figures are shown in a report issued by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets.

Tomatoes constituted the largest volume inspected, 197,921,000 pounds, compared with 163,427,000 pounds in 1942. The average grades of those inspected in 1943 were 71 per cent U. S. No. 1, 28 per cent U. S. No. 2 and 1 per cent Culls.

Apples were second in volume, 59,698,000 pounds, compared with 132,021,000 pounds in 1942. The small-sized fruit and lower quality were reflected in the average grades in 1943, when 47 per cent were U. S. No. 1, 2½ inches up; 21 per cent U. S. No. 1, 2¼ to 2½ inches; 13 per cent U. S. No. 2; 18 per cent Ciders; and 1 per cent Culls. Comparative figures for 1942 were 73, 11, 7, 7, and 2 per cent, respectively.

Corn inspected for purchase by processors dropped to 13,506,000 pounds in 1943, compared with 21,742,000 pounds in 1942, because of the short crop. The average grades in 1943 were 90 per cent U. S. No. 1 Maturity A, 2 per cent Maturity B, and 8 per cent Culls.

Peas inspected totaled 5,555,000 pounds, compared with 5,486,000 pounds in 1942. Average grades in 1943 for Sweets were 67 per cent Fancy, 24 per cent Extra Standard, 8 per cent Standard, and 1 per cent Sub-standard. For Alaskas the average grades were 63 per cent Extra Standard, 35 per cent Standard, and 2 per cent Sub-standard.

Cherry inspections were smaller than for any year since 1934, amounting to only 2,102,000 pounds. The 1943 crop averaged 90 per cent U. S. No. 1 and 10 per cent Culls, compared with 88 per cent and 12 per cent respectively in 1942.

Grading of berries was heavier than in 1942 because of the large volume of elderberries inspected, totaling 2,274,000 pounds, compared with 1,446,000 pounds in 1942.

Inspection of grapes dropped to 15,920,000 pounds from the record high of 20,234,000 pounds in 1942.

WPB Packaging Committee

A Packaging Committee, to serve as a War Production Board clearing house for all problems pertaining to containers and wrappings, has been announced by Harold J. Boeschenstein, Acting Director of the Forest Products Bureau of WPB.

Faustin J. Solon has been named chairman of the Packaging Committee. Mr. Solon, on loan from the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, will also serve as a special assistant to the Director of the WPB Containers Division and the Director of the Forest Products Bureau.

So that wartime packaging can be considered in its broadest aspects, the Committee will include officials from the Containers Division, Paper Division and Paperboard Division. As Claimant Agencies, the Army, Navy, War Foods Administration and Office of Civilian Requirements also will be represented. Industry Advisory Committees will frequently be consulted, it was stated.

The Packaging Committee will recommend policies, initiate programs and act as coordinating agent for all packaging problems of production, use and conservation.

Wholesale Inventory Reporting

Inventory reporting by wholesalers of processed foods who operate more than one establishment in a single State will henceforth be made on a county rather than a State-wide basis. This requirement is specified by the Office of Price Administration in Amendment 30 to Revised Ration Order 13.

Ocean Quahog Study Planned

Increased production of ocean or black quahogs, deep-sea members of the clam family, is the objective of the establishment of a study laboratory at Warren, R. I., announced recently by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior.

The program of the investigation will include a general biological study, and the charting of all potential production areas, as well as bacteriological studies.

The 1943 production of ocean quahogs is estimated at about 50,000 bushels which yielded some 430,000 pounds of meat. About one fourth of the production went to the armed services. Small boats of from 40 to 50 feet usually are able to bring in from 100 to 150 bushels a day.

VEGETABLE SEED PRICES

Sales Permitted to Corn, Green Bean Canners at Wholesale Ceilings

Independent wholesalers will be permitted to sell sweet corn and green bean seeds, at wholesale ceiling prices, to vegetable processors who resell them at cost to farmers growing the processors' vegetables, as a result of Amendment No. 3 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 496, effective from May 17 through June 30.

Since processors formerly were only permitted to purchase these items at the commercial grower level, the new price action will average an increase of 7½ cents per pound above the going prices.

In this case "independent wholesalers" means wholesalers who do not also function as commercial growers.

Farmers other than those buying their seeds from food processors, and other seed users, will not be affected by the new price increases.

Examples of the increases on base varieties of these seeds are as follows:

Base variety	Base quantity per bag *Pounds*	Commercial grower price per pound for base variety	Wholesaler price per pound for base quantity
Tendergreen bean (dwarf green and wax pod)	120	$0.17	$0.245
Kentucky Wonder bean (pole green and wax pod)	120	.1575	.2275
Henderson's Bush Lima	120	.145	.215
King of Garden (pole Lima)	120	.14	.20
Golden Bantam Corn (open-pollinated)	100	.16	.23
Golden Cross Bantam (yellow hybrid)	100	.29	.415
Country Gentleman (white hybrid)	100	.40	.525

Premiums are allowed for special strains of any of these base varieties.

The amendment also provides a price in California for all varieties of carrot seed grown from roots furnished by a farmer in that State. Production of seed by this method is sometimes referred to as the "seed-to-seed" method of growing carrot seed. Previously, such seeds were not under price control. Prices farmers in California may now charge per pound for carrot seed are as follows: Nantes, 52 cents; all other varieties, 47 cents.

The price for Country Gentleman white hybrid seed corn for areas west of the Mississippi River (excluding the State of Minnesota), which was incorrectly stated to be 10 cents per pound in Amendment No. 2 to MPR 496, issued March 21, is corrected to read 18 cents per pound.

Jamaican Farm Workers

Arrival of 804 workers, the first of 12,000 to 13,000 whom the War Food Administration's Office of Labor plans to bring into this country from Jamaica in 1944 for employment in critical farm labor shortage areas, has been announced by the WFA. The entire number is expected to be here by the middle of July.

All of the 804 are to be employed on farms in the Hartford, Conn., area. Seven hundred and fifty workers in a second contingent that was scheduled to arrive during the week will be assigned to farms in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Illinois.

Last year the Office of Labor brought in 8,826 workers from Jamaica, a British West Indies colony. They relieved labor shortages on farms in 17 States. About a fourth of them remained through the winter, and will be available in addition to the number coming from Jamaica this year. Early in April 1,682 Jamaicans were employed in Florida, 224 in Connecticut, 191 in New Jersey, 22 in Michigan, and 6 in Ohio.

Used Typewriters Ration-free

Used typewriters and new typewriters in the hands of dealers are no longer being rationed. This change is brought about under terms of Amendment 9 to Ration Order 4-A. Office of Price Administration officials emphasized that this action does not affect distribution of new typewriters in the hands of manufacturers, which continue to be controlled by the War Production Board.

"Abandonment of typewriter rationing is in keeping with our general policy to relax rationing rules whenever the situation warrants it," OPA Administrator Chester Bowles said. "An analysis of current trade inventories and the activity of local War Price and Rationing Boards in granting certificates for typewriter rentals, indicates that typewriter rationing is no longer necessary.

Canners are Urged to Use Care in Stenciling Shipping Cases

Lack of care in stenciling the required information on the cases of canned fruits and vegetables procured by government agencies during the 1943 pack has added to the difficulties of handling merchandise through military depots and ports, according to the Office of the Quartermaster General. In many cases the stenciling is so poorly done that it is necessary to delay shipments badly needed at overseas destinations until the cases can be restenciled.

All government agencies have restricted the information required to be stenciled on the case to the absolute minimum and it is therefore important that it be stenciled in its entirety. Unfortunately, properly stenciled cases were the exception rather than the rule in 1943. Some of the most frequently occurring departures from the stenciling requirements are:

(1) Crescent not stenciled on the cases.

(2) Year of pack not shown.

(3) Cubage not shown.

As a result of this 1943 experience, instructions have been issued that shipments of canned foods improperly stenciled will be restenciled or completed in accordance with instructions and the canners invoiced for this work. In view of the fact that labor rates in depots and ports are ordinarily considerably greater than canner's labor rates, this can result in a severe penalty on the canner for improper stenciling, it was stated.

More Dried Prunes Released

West Coast packers have been authorized by the War Food Administration to release an additional 12 million pounds of dried prunes from their 1943 production for sale to civilians through regular trade channels. This release makes a total of 248 million pounds of prunes which have been released to civilians from that portion of the 1943 pack which was set aside for government use under War Food Order 16.

New Jersey Officers

Following are the officers for 1944 of the New Jersey Canners Association:

President: E. W. Montell, Campbell Soup Company, Camden.

Vice President: William H. Ritter, Jr., P. J. Ritter Company, Bridgeton.

Secretary-treasurer: Newlin B. Watson, R. S. Watson & Son, Greenwich.